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41^o 502.



It is a general prevailing Notion, that all the Eastern Princes are Arbitrary and Despotick, and absolute Masters of the Lives and Fortunes of their People; that their Will is their Law, and the only Rule and Measure of their Actions, and in a Word, that they are all

Tyrants, and their Subjects all Slaves.

But a Friend of mine, who has been a great Traveller, and whose Credit I can intirely rely on, informs me that this is a vulgar Error; that it is true, that in some of the greater Empires, such as *China*, and the Dominions subject to the Great *Mogul*, it may in a good Measure be so; but that in other Countries of *Asia*, where he has been, but which are not often visited by modern Travellers, the Matter is quite otherwise; that those Nations have sometimes nominal, sometimes real Persons among them, to whom they give the Title of Kings, whose Names are made use of in all Acts of State, and publick Proceedings; but that those Persons, when ever they happened to be real ones, have no Power, Authority, Command or Share in the Government whatever. The Account that he gave me of one of these *Asiatick* States, having something, as I imagine, curious and entertaining in it, I shall, without more Ceremony, oblige my Readers with it.

SADRISPATAN is a very rich and flourishing Country in *India*, the Inhabitants of which carry on a very considerable Trade with the *Dutch* of *Batavia*; they are in general a brave, sensible, ingenious People, but Proud, Inconstant, great Lovers of their Ease, Luxurious and Magnificent; they look with a Sovereign Contempt on all their neighbouring Nations, because they are not so polite, so wise, so knowing, and so free as they are; tho' this Freedom which they value themselves so much upon, is only in Appearance, and when strictly inquired into, has nothing real or substantial in it.

Their Government is composed of three Estates or Political Bodies; the first is the collective Body of the People, who never assemble, but upon extraordinary Occasions; for tho' every thing is pretended to be done by their Authority, yet they have no kind of Power, Influence or Credit, in Matters of Government: The second Estate consists of Deputies from the several Provinces and Towns, who meet together often, to do the ordinary Business of the Publick, such as letting the publick Lands, adjusting the publick Accounts, settling the Proportion of Taxes, and other Things of an inferior and subordinate Nature; but in Transactions of greater Weight and Consequence, they are never permitted to interfere; for the sole Cognizance of all Affairs of Importance, is intirely arrogated by the third Estate, which is a Council of Fourteen Persons, who call themselves the *Guardians of Liberty*, and who under that specious and popular Title, govern the Country with a despotick Sway, and share all the Wealth, Power and Honours of the Publick among themselves.

Besides these three Estates, which I have mentioned, they have what they call a King, who was in ancient Times a real Man, but who since the *Guardians of Liberty*, have assumed to themselves the absolute Sovereignty and Dominion of the State, is now no more than an artificial one, that is, an Image or Statue made of Wood, very nicely and curiously put together, and all the Parts of it made to move very dexterously by Springs and Wires, whenever those illustrious Persons, who have the Custody and Direction of it, are disposed to put it in Motion.

It is very well known, that the Monarchs of the East seldom favour their Subjects with a Sight of them, and consequently many of the People may not know whether they have any Prince at all or no, but must depend upon the Credit and Veracity of the Great Men, and Principal Courtiers, as to that Particular; this gave the Hint, to the Council of Fourteen, who under Pretence of reforming the State, had intirely new-modelled the Constitution, to lay aside the Person, as they had before done the Power of the King, and to retain nothing but the Name, which they were obliged to do in Condescension to the People, who having always lived under a Monarchy, were very tenacious of that Form of Government.

IN pursuance of this Resolution, as soon as this upright Council had establish'd themselves in full Authority and Power, and had got the sole Custody and Possession of the King, they made away with him, but by what Means, or in what Manner, there could never be any certain Information got: However, they still continued to carry on every thing in his Name, and the Matter was kept absolutely a Secret from the People.

BUT as upon some high Festivals and solemn Occasions, it has been the Custom for the Prince just to shew himself in Publick, and immediately to disappear, they judg'd it necessary to have something dressed up in Royal Robes, at such Times, to resemble the Person of the King, in order to amuse and deceive the People, who by such a transient Glympe as they usually had of him, might very easily mistake it for the real one.

It was Matter of much Debate among the Fourteen, before things were settled, whether this King-Representative should be a real Person, or only a wooden Image, painted and properly decorated, and the Argument was prosecuted with so much Heat and Passion on both Sides, that it had very near dissolved this illustrious Assembly, and disconcerted all their Measures.

Those that maintain'd the former Opinion, alledged, that under a monarchical Government, as they still intended theirs should pass for, it would be a Solecism in Politicks, not to have a real Person for King; for otherwise let them call their Government by what Name they would, it would be but a Commonwealth or an Aristocracy at best; which when it came to be discover'd, as it could not remain long a Secret, would be very disagreeable and even odious to the People, and might consequently in the End prove fatal to themselves; that they allowed it to be quite Right, whoever they should make Choice of to be King, to divest him of all Kind of Prerogative and Power, and to suffer him to exercise no Part of the Kingly Office, which they had upon mature Deliberation resolv'd to share wholly among themselves; but at the same Time it was absolutely necessary to preserve Appearances, and to keep up the Show and Solemnity of a King, which could never be done so well by one cut out of a Block, as by a real Person; for as the latter, if they agreed upon such a one, was to be suffered to have no more Share in Affairs than a mere Statue, he would certainly answer all their Purposes full as well, without being liable to the same Inconveniencies as must inevitably attend the other; because such a King as the other Side contend'd for, let him be made with as much Art and Ingenuity as possible, might sometimes have his Springs or Wires out of Order, so as not to be capable of being put into Motion by those that had the Direction of him; by which Means it might sometime or other unfortunately happen, that some unlucky Stander by, when there was a Necessity to exhibit him in Publick, might discover the Secret, and perceive him to be nothing but a Machine, by which Means he might be in Danger of being brought into Contempt, which was not besides the worst that might happen; for what was of much greater Consequence, even they themselves might be liable to be expos'd thereby to the Insults and Fury of the Populace, who would never endure to be govern'd by a King carved out of a Piece of Wood.

THAT on the other Hand, what Danger and Inconvenience could arise from such a King as they propos'd? It is true, they were for having him a real existing Person, not an Image or a Statue, because such a King, would not only be a Discredit to them when it should be found out, but in the Opinion of very able Lawyers, would likewise render all their Acts invalid, which they did under the Sanction and Authority of his Name, but then, even the King that they contend'd for, should, to all Intents and Purposes, with respect to them, be as a Stock or a Stone; he should neither have Life, Power, Will nor Motion, but what they should be pleas'd to give him; he should act, speak, and even think, as they directed him; he should not frown or smile, be gay or serious, but as they prefcrib'd to him; nay, he should not so much as button his Turbant or curl his Whiskers, without a special Order of Council, authorising him so to do; what more than this, said they, could be expected even of a King cut out of a Log, or hewn out of a Quarry? And since we are to have the whole

Power of the Realm invest'd in us, it imports little who has the Name.

THE other Side, who was for having an artificial and not a real King, said, in Support of their Opinion, that they did not doubt, but there were to be found in *Sadrspatan*, ingenious Mechanicks enow, who could make as good a King out of a Block or a Stone, as had been propos'd; that the Gods of many wise and great Nations, were compos'd of the like Materials, and therefore it was rather an Honour than an Indignity, to make their Kings of the same, which would be so far from bringing them into Contempt, as was most untruly suggest'd; that on the contrary, it would most evidently tend to make them not only esteem'd and respect'd, but in Process of Time, perhaps, even worshipp'd Abroad; that as they propos'd to put their King to no other Use, but to shew him upon Festivals and Holidays, a curious Piece of Machinery or Clock-work, would be a much more diverting Sight, than a real Man would be, let them call him by what Title, or dress him up in what Manner they would; that to see an Image or Statue, roll its Eyes, or open its Mouth, would be apt to strike Dread and Astonishment in the Vulgar; but where is one to be found so weak and ignorant, as to be at all surpriz'd, to see a Man do so? That as on the one Hand, there was as much real Use to them in such a King, as they contend'd for; so on the other Hand, there was much less Danger; for what Man, tho' ever so tame and tractable, would endure their Dominion a Day? What Parties would he not stir up against them? What Combinations would not he enter into, to free himself from such a State of Slavery and Subjection, as they should hold him in? Will not he said they, when he sees us address him by the Title of King, and every one that Approaches him, Respect and Reverence him as such, be inclin'd to imagine, that something further belonged to him, than the bare Name? When he found so much Homage paid to him, would not he, by Degrees, assume some Power? Would not he, at least, claim a Privilege of appointing his own Servants and domestick Attendants? And would not even that, be a great deal more than is consistent with our propos'd Form of Government to allow him?

THESE Reasons were so cogent, that this august Assembly, who was very jealous and tenacious of their own Power, concurr'd at last in this Opinion, and unanimously resolv'd to employ the best Artists in the Nation, to make a Machine of the most curious and delicate Workmanship, to answer the Purposes they design'd; but which, however, was to be made no Use of, till it had been first approv'd of by the whole Council of Fourteen; for these *Guardians of Liberty*, as they call'd themselves, would never be determin'd in any thing by the Majority, because they wisely held that, to avoid Discontents and Uneasiness among one another, till they all agreed, nothing ought to be done.

WHEN they had thus got a King to their own Mind, for no other in Nature would have been proper for their Purpose; the Council of Fourteen, caus'd a publick Declaration to be made, importing, that in Ease of the Subject, and in Favour of Liberty, they had now reduced the Constitution to its just Standard, that the King was now, as they apprehended, sufficiently limited and restrain'd; but however, if it should be thought that there was yet too much Power left in the Crown, they had the Means in their Hands, to reduce it still lower whenever they pleas'd; for that such wise Precautions, had been made Use of in this Affair, and they had secur'd themselves to effectually against any Innovations or Incroachments from the Crown, that the King could do no Act, nor take one Step, without his Council of Fourteen, upon whose Justice, Moderation and Integrity, the People had all the Reason in the World intirely to rely; and therefore they hop'd, that if at any Time in the Course of their Administration, any thing should be done, which might carry the Face of Injustice, Oppression, or Tyranny, as they could not promise, but such Things might sometimes happen; the good People of *Sadrspatan*, would put a favourable Construction upon their Endeavours to serve them, and impute such Actions to Reasons of State, and the Necessity of Affairs, and not to any Design to oppress or enslave them.

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Yesterday arrived the Mail due from Holland.

THE Letters from Turkey say, the Imperial Ambassador is arrived at Adrianople in his Way to the Grand Vizier's Army. Those from Vienna say, the Dutchess of Lorain is so far advanced in her Pregnancy, that Prayers are already put up in the Churches for her happy Delivery; and the Students of the Jesuits College, have been in Procession to offer their Supplications before the miraculous Image of the Virgin at Mary-Hills.

They write from Rome, that a fourth Hat is now vacant, together with several Dignities and Benefices, by the Death of Cardinal Imperiali (a Native of Genoa) on the 2d ult. O. S. in the 88th Year of his Age. He was a very great Friend to the Poor, to whom he has left 8000 Crowns, which are to be distributed by his Nephew, the Prince of Franca Villa, whom he has made his sole Heir. The Pope has declared, he will grant Don Carlos the Investiture of Naples and Sicily, as soon as the general Peace is published.

And from Naples, that the Court being disgusted with the Behaviour of the Princess Dowager Torchiarolo, for having talked several Times indiscreetly of the Government, sent a Captain and a Party of Soldiers to Sorrento, near the Gulph of Naples, to take her into Custody; but when they came, they found her Bedridden, and attended by six Physicians.

The Defeat of the Cuban Tartars by the Cossacks and Calmucks, is of the greater Advantage to Russia; because of the Conquests of the Russians from the River of Cuban to the Don, including Asoph, are thereby secured from the Incursions of those Tartars for the future.

On the 11th ult. there was such a violent Storm in Polish Prussia, that several Dykes in the Territory of Dantzick, were broke down by the River Weisfel, which had overflowed a great Part of the Country as far as Elbing and Thorn. The same Storm did great Damage also at and about Koningsberg, and at Copenhagen and Elsenore, where the Steeple of St. Nicholas's Church was thrown down, with several Chimnies. In the Road of Copenhagen, a Ship was cast away with all the Crew and 14 Passengers, some of whose Bodies being tossed ashore by the Waves, were next Day buried: And 21 Merchant Ships were drove from their Anchors in the Sound, besides 8 run ashore near Landskron, and Salholm, and the Isle of Vebu. 'Tis said, that some of the former, were drove and lost on the Coast of Sweden.

The French Garrison at Triers has, for most Part, already evacuated that Place.

The Prince and Princess of Orange, are arrived from the Hague at Leeward in Friesland.

They write from Gibraltar, that Capt. Linliger has been again at Tangier, to treat with the Bashaw for the Ransom of the Dutch Slaves, Prisoners in Barbary, but could not succeed. They now say, that Muley Ali, the new Emperor of Morocco, who had so great a Character lately given him, is as selfish as his Predecessor; for he expects, that the Christians settled in Barbary, should make him considerable Presents, and threatens, that otherwise their Trade shall suffer. It seems, that he is jealous of the Bashaw of Tangier, but the latter being forewarn'd of his Danger, has had Recourse to the Army of the Blacks, who has promised him Assistance in case he wants it.

John James Vittrarius, Doctor and Professor of Laws at Leyden, is elected Rector of that University, in the room of Francis Fabricius, Doctor and Professor of Divinity, whose Term is expired.

L O N D O N.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, will succeed the Duke of Dorset as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. And,

His Grace the Duke of Dorset, will be appointed Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, in the room of the Duke of Devonshire.

Yesterday Daniel Lambert, Esq; late Sheriff of this City, and one of the Common Council for Aldgate Ward, was chosen Alderman of Tower Ward, in the room of Sir Charles Peers, deceased.

We hear that a new Commission will speedily pass the Great Seal, for electing a new Peer to represent the Peerage of Scotland, in the room of the Right Hon. the Earl of Orkney, deceased.

This Day the Lords and Commons will attend his Majesty, to Congratulate him for his most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We hear that the Honourable Trustees for settling the new Colony of Georgia in America, will apply to Parliament for a considerable Sum of Money, in order to establish that Colony.

Yesterday the Serpentine River broke out in Hyde Park, which did a considerable Damage to the Inhabitants in Knightsbridge.

On Tuesday last five Men were taken up for several Robberies, out of a House in Church-street near St. Giles's Church, and confined in the said Round House; and Yesterday were severally examined before the Worshipful Justice Mercer for divers Robberies, and afterwards by him committed to Newgate.

Intelligence being brought Yesterday to Colonel De Veil, that some Irishmen were insisting some of his Majesty's Subjects for foreign Service, a Constable, with proper Assistants, went and took them actually in the Fact, and they were brought before the said Colonel; To wit, one Philip Dwyer, and Brian Magrath, where they were several Hours under Examination, and the Evidence being very strong against them, as well from the Person insisted, as by several Papers found upon them, and other strong Circumstances, a great Number of his Majesty's Subjects having been lately sent Abroad for Buckley's Regiment in France, the said Philip Dwyer was committed to Newgate, Brian Magrath to the Gatehouse, and the Evidence to Bridewell, and are soon to be re-examined by the said Colonel.

Bank Stock 149 1-4th. India 177 1-half. South Sea 101 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto, 112 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 103 3-4ths to 104. Emperor's Loan 113 1-8th. Royal Assurance 107 3-4ths. London Assurance 14 3-8ths. African 14. India Bonds 6l. 4s. to 5s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto, 6l. 2s. to 3s. Premium. South Sea ditto 2l. 15s. to 3l. Premium. New Bank Circulation 1l. 15s. Prem. Salt Talties 2 to 3 Premium. English Copper 2l. 12s. to 15s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-8th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 118.

THE Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for Sale of the late Earl of Ranelagh's Estates, give Notice, that the said late Earl's Freehold Mansion House in King's street, by St. James's Square, in the Possession of the Lady Morgan, will be sold by Auction to the best Bidder, at the said Mansion House in King's-street, on Wednesday the 9th of February, 1736, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon. Particulars are delivered at Mr. Besley's, Attorney at Law in Norfolk-street in the Strand.

This Day is Published, in Folio,

[Price 7s. sew'd in Boards]

A TREATISE OF EQUITY.

Jus strictum quatenus opponitur Equitati, juxta esse negamus, sed ita dicitur Equivoce, ut Hominem pictum Hominem dicimus. Grot. de Equit.

Printed for D. Browne at the Black Swan without Temple-Bar, and J. Shuckburgh at the Sun next the Inner-Temple Gate in Fleet-street.

This Day is published,

In Large and Small Paper, in Folio. illustrated with the Effigies of Queen ANNE and the Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

THE History of Queen ANNE; wherein all the Civil and Military Transactions of that Memorable Reign are faithfully compiled from the Best Authorities, and impartially related. The Whole intermixed with several authentic and remarkable Papers; together with all the important Debates in Parliament. A complete List of the most eminent Persons who died in the Course of this Reign; with proper Characters of those who rendered themselves most conspicuous in Church and State. Illustrated with a Regular Series of all the Medals that were struck to commemorate the Great Events of this Reign; with a Variety of other useful and ornamental Plates.

By Mr. A. BOYER.

Printed for T. Woodward in Fleet-street, and C. Davis in Paternoster-Row.

Where may be had, lately published, I. Memoirs Historical and Military: Containing a distinct View of all the considerable States of Europe; with an accurate Account of all the Wars in which they have been engaged, from the Year 1672, to the Year 1710. Interspersed with various Reflections on the Views, Politics and Interests of the several Princes and Republics. by whom those Wars were commenced or sustained; with large Observations on their Characters, considered either as ambitious or pacific Powers; together with Remarks on the Conduct and Abilities of their Ministers, Generals, Governors of Places, and other Officers, in the Plans and Execution of the several Operations of War wherein they were employ'd. By the Marquis De Feuquieres, Lieutenant General of the French Army. Translated from the French. In two Volumes, 8vo. Price bound 10s.

II. Memoirs of the Duke de Villars, Marshal-General of France, 1710. Price 5s.

On Saturday last was Published, In large Octavo, (Price 2d.) N° IV. stitched in Blue Paper, of

THE History of the Lives, Actions, Travels, Sufferings, and Deaths of our Blessed Saviour and his Twelve Apostles, extracted from the best Authors. By S. SMITH, D. D.

With Number III. is delivered a Map of the Travels of our Saviour and his Apostles, it is so contrived as to fold into the Geography of the New Testament. It is embellished with several beautiful Figures, representing the Place of his Birth, the Manger wherein he was laid; the Virgin Mary, and the Wise Men, offering their Presents; his Suffering on the Cross between two Male actors; and his Mother and Brethren standing by; the Sepulchre where he was laid; the Soldiers who were set to watch, left his Body should be taken away; the Angel who opened the Sepulchre, and his Resurrection; the Ascension; together with the Four Evangelists, &c. &c. taken from the Frenen Originals, and curiously engraved on Copper by the best Hands.

The rest of the Cuts designed to adorn this Work, will be published occasionally, in Numbers, five in each Number, stitched in blue Covers, for 2d.

The Whole will be comprised in about Thirty Numbers, and render'd the completest Work of the Kind yet extant.

The Numbers to be published Weekly, 'till the Whole is finished, and are to be had of W. Rayner, at his Printing Office near St. George's Church, Southwark; by the Booksellers in Town and Country; and by the Carriers of News, of whom may be had the former Numbers.

And this Week will be published, PROPOSALS for printing by Subscription, (in one Volume in Folio, adorn'd with Cuts)

The CHRISTIAN'S GUIDE: Or, The Holy Bible by Way of Question and Answer. Being an Exposition of the Old and New Testament; where all the Difficulties that any where occur in the Scriptures, will be methodically solved; the historical Part of them regularly carried on; Passages seemingly opposite reconciled; and the whole Bible made so plain and intelligible, as to enable even a common Understanding to answer every Objection that has or can be made to it.

To which End, it is proposed to invite the Assistance of Clergymen, and other Gentlemen of Learning and Ability, to contribute their Endeavours to the carrying on so useful and beneficial a Work; who may be assured, that what ever they shall transmit to us on this Occasion, will be gratefully acknowledged, carefully perused, and, with the Approbation of our Rev. Authr., faithfully inserted in its proper Place.

The Method to be observed in this Exposition, will be to reduce the Subject and Substance of every Chapter into Question and Answer; whereby 'tis apprehended, the Reader will have the clearest View imaginable of the Prophecies, Doctrines, History, Chronology, and Ceremonies contained in the Sacred Scriptures.

There is now Published, The SECOND VOLUME of A COLLECTION of EPIGRAMS.

Non deficiat alter

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Lately printed, The Fourth Edition of I. THE HIVE. A Collection of [more than a Thousand] the most celebrated SONGS. To which is prefixed, a Critical on Song-Writing.

By AMBROSE PHILIPS, Esq;

From Words so sweet new Grace the Notes receive, And Music borrows Helps she us'd to give.

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V. ALZIRA. A Tragedy. By AARON HILL, Esq;

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all HYSTERICK DISEASES, whether chondriack Melancholy in Men, or Vapours in Women, ever circumstanc'd, or to what Degree soever advanced, ever so long standing, so as never to return again; by a new compound Medicament, chymically prepar'd of the choicest Anti-Hystericks in the whole Art of Chymistry.

This Medicine having cured Thousands of Men and Women of Melancholy and Vapours, may be depended on for a Cure; it strikes immediately at the first Cause of this Disorder, and entirely destroys it Root and Branch, redress'd and chief Cause, and thereby cures Indigestion, purging Blood and Spirits, strengthens the Brain and Nerves, the whole Frame, stops Vomiting, clears the Head from fluid Thoughts, removes Fears, Sadness, disturb'd Twitchings of the Arms or Legs, cures Palpitation, or Thumping of the Heart; and indeed all other the many and various Symptoms that attend this grievous Disorder; for, away the Cause, and the Effect will cease.

It is sold for 4s. 6d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Tap at the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's Alley the Poultry and no where else. Where it has been sold 30 Years, with the greatest Success and Benefit to the Patient notwithstanding the many Counterfeits since its first Publication.